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upon "reason" and unity. The law which will ultimately reign in the moral world, the world of genuine freedom, must be the law of life. And life means change as truly as it means the abiding.

J. H. TUFTS.

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GREEK POLITICAL THEORY: Plato and his Predecessors. By Ernest Barker, M.A. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1918. Pp. xiv, 403. Price, 14s. net.

Mr. Barker's fresh and valuable study of Greek political theory up to and including Plato is the first volume of a reconstruction of his earlier work, *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle* (1906), a reconstruction so thorough and fearless that it cannot be looked upon as a new and enlarged edition. The second volume, *Aristotle and His Successors*, will be written "as soon as the position of national affairs justifies the author in undertaking such work." The present study, which thus entirely supersedes his earlier book is both an analysis and mature appraisement of every Greek political thinker of whom we have any distinct record, up to and including Plato, to whom as the greatest of these thinkers, the major portion of the book, chapters vi to xvii, are devoted. An interesting feature in the book is the translation of two newly discovered fragments of the Sophist Antiphon *On Truth* (p. 83), in which he maintains that "justice consists in not transgressing (or rather, in not being known to transgress) any of the legal rules of the state in which one lives as a citizen. A man, therefore, would practise justice in the way most advantageous to himself if, in the presence of witnesses, he held the laws in high esteem, but, in the absence of witnesses, and when he was by himself, he held in high esteem the rules of nature. The reason is that the rules of the laws are adventitious, while the rules of nature are inevitable."

The book is essentially both in matter and arrangement written for students, but apart from the chapters upon the Greek state, and the political theory of the sophists and the minor Socratics, the study of Plato has a wider appeal. Plato has come to mean more to us and to the author, on many points, than he would have meant if the war had not stirred the deeps; and the issue of might against right (pp. 71-74) as set out by Callicles in the *Gorgias*, the significance of militarism (pp. 298-301) as

stated in the *Laws*, and the scope of a true national education (c. xvii) have a double interest and message. In the *Gorgias* Callicles rejects all law as a product of contracts made by the weak to defraud the strong of the just right of their might. Law institutes a "slave-morality"—the very phrase of Nietzsche—and slave-morality is no true morality, for Nature and Law are opposite, and Nature is the true rule of human life. In his *Laws*, Plato tells us that to the militarist "peace is only a name; and every State in reality is in a constant state of war with every other, without any declaration, but also without any cessation." So peace is subordinated to war, instead of war to peace.

Mr. Barker's point of view and his style are fresh and free from pedantry; he can illustrate Plato's theory of crime from Samuel Butler, and the Russian convicts in the revolution of 1917, who when "they were told that they were free, answered: "We have no right to be free. We have committed crimes, and must expiate them." "Straightway they elected warders from among their number, swore to obey them, and to hang any man who should attempt to escape." The writing of this study was as Mr. Barker writes in the preface, "pure pleasure" to the author, and its reading is equally pleasant to the student.

M. J.

London, England.

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THE FORGOTTEN MAN AND OTHER ESSAYS. By William Graham Sumner, edited by Albert Galloway Keller. New Haven; Yale University Press; London; Humphrey Milford, 1918. Pp. 559. Price, \$2.50.

This volume forms the fourth in the series of collected essays of the late Professor Sumner. The plan did not originally contemplate more than a single volume, but the discovery of a number of unpublished manuscripts and the reception accorded to the first venture have led to the publication of the four with an enlarged bibliography and a complete index in the present volume. The essay which gives the title to the present book was written in 1883 and it has seemed to the editor appropriate to use this title "in view of the fact that Sumner has been more widely known, perhaps, as the creator and advocate of the 'Forgotten Man' than as the author of any other of his works." In the volume as a whole, economic essays occupy the largest